

لله وحده

صدقه جارية عن امي وابي واختي ونفسي واولادي ويونس
وامه وابوه ومستتر رضا السيد وشهداء غزوة وكل المسلمين
والمسلمات والمؤمنين والمؤمنات الاحياء منهم والاموات
وصدقة جارية عن كل من له حق علي مادي او معنوي
غفر الله لي ولهم ولكم

Unit 1

Inside the world of care Mr El Sebaei Atteya

KEY VOCABULARY

kick off	يبدأ	shift	نبتشية - وردية
buzz	يضج ب - يمتلي ب (ضجة)	beep	يصفر
administer	يوفر - يعطي الدواء	attention	انتباة - عناية
emergencies	الطواريء	victim	ضحية
chaos	فوضى	heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن
rollercoaster	تجربة بها تغييرات مفاجئة	rewarding	مجزي
collapse	ينهار	grab	يخطف
CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation)	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	Paramedics	رجال الاسعاف
consciousness	الوعي	heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن
pulse	النبض	forehead	الجبهة
stitch	غرزة جراحة او خياطة	moan	ينن
groan	يتألم بشدة	swallow	يبلع
clutch	يمسك بشدة	urgency	الحاح - حاجة ماسة
scope	نطاق - مجال		

Words & definitions

shift	وردية عمل	a set period of time يحدد فترة من الوقت that a person works (especially in hospitals, factories, etc.)
buzz	ضجة - اشارة	the sound of many people talking or machines working
administer	يعطي الدواء	to give medicine or treatment علاج to someone
attention	انتباة	care or notice given to someone or something
victim	ضحية	a person who has been hurt, killed, or affected by something bad like an accident or a crime جريمة
chaos	فوضى	a state ارتباك of complete confusion حالة and disorder
rewarding	مجزي	giving a feeling of satisfaction رضا or pleasure سعادة because you helped someone or achieved something good
rollercoaster	تقلبات (الحياة)	a situation موقف or experience تجربة with many ups and downs تقلبات , often emotional عاطفي
collapse	ينهار	to fall down suddenly , usually because of illness or weakness. ضعف

grab	يخطف	to take or hold يمسك something quickly and strongly.
chest	الصدر	the front part of the body between the neck رقبة and the stomach.
CPR Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation	الانعاش القلبي الرئوي	an emergency procedure اجراء طاريء that uses chest compressions ضغط to help someone whose heart has stopped.
consciousness	الوعي	the state حالة of being awake مستيقظ and aware مدرک of what is happening around you.
Paramedics	رجال الاسعاف	medical professionals محترف who give emergency care عناية الطوارئ and take people to hospital by ambulance
pulse	النبض	the regular beating نبض منتظم of the heart that you can feel on your wrist or neck.
heartbreaking	مفجع - محزن	very sad or upsetting ازعاج
stitch	غرزة جراحة او خياطة	a piece of thread خيوط passed through faric نسيج with a needle. ابرة
forehead	الجبهة	the part of the head above the eyebrows حواجب and below the hair.
groan	يتألم بشدة	making a deep sound of pain.
moan	يئن	making a low sound expressing pain. الم
clutch	يمسك بشدة	holding something tightly باحكام
swallow	يبلع	to make the food or drink go from your mouth down to your stomach.
scope	نطاق - مجال	the range معدل or the extent امتداد of something.
urgency	الحاح - حاجة ماسة	the need for quick action فعل سريع

Quickly – Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

Lesson one and two

typical	نموذجي	qualities	صفات	robot	انسان الي
career	حياة مهنية	mentally	عقليا	challenges	تحديات
ahead	التي تواجه	check	يفحص	patients	مرضي
charts	ملف طبي	review	مراجعة - يراجع	update	يحدث- تحديث
activity	نشاط	rush	يندفع	monitor	جهاز مراقبة
task	مهمة	medication	الدواء	anxiously	بقلق
quietly	بهدوء	spring into	يظهر - يندفع فجأة	action	حدث
bring(brought)	يحضر	surprise	مفاجأة	elderly	كبير السن
recover	يشفي - يتعافي	surgery	جراحة	arise	تظهر - تنشأ
assist	يساعد	ensure	يتأكد	smoothly	بسهولة
run	يدير - يري	remain	يبقي	calm	هاديء
focus on	يركز على	duties	واجبات	rely on	يعتمد على
colleagues	زملاء	support	يساندة- مساندة	document	يوثق - وثيقة
progress	تقدم	exhausted	مجهدة	fulfilled	راضي - مقتنع
head home	يتجه للبيت	reflect on	يفكر بشدة	nursing	التمريض
trade for	يستبدل ب	handle	يتعامل مع	medicine	دواء

treatment	علاج	state	حالة - يحدد	confusion	ارتباك
disorder	اضطراب	satisfaction	الرضا - القناعة	pleasure	السعادة
achieve	يحقق	set period	فترة محددة	hurt	يؤذى - يؤلم
affect	يؤثر على	accident	حادثة	a crime	جريمة
sharp	حاد	pain	الم	call (caller)	مكالمة - متصل
emergency call	مكالمة طوارئ	witness	يشهد - شاهد	ambulance	عربية الاسعاف
details	تفاصيل	operator	موظف الطوارئ	procedure	اجراء
compression	ضغط - تكثيف	chest	الصدر	awake	مستيقظ
illness	مرض	weakness	ضعف	medical	طبي
professional	محترف	neck	رقبة	stomach	معدة
regular	منتظم	beat	نبض - ينبض	heart	القلب
wrist	الرسخ	neighbour	الجار	critical	حرج - نقدي
condition	حالة - موقف	reenact	اعادة عرض ماتم عملة	contaminated	ملوث

Lesson 3 (Tired hands and caring hearts)

Lesson 4 (Beyond the white coat)

Lesson 5

busy	مشغول	staff	هيثة	attend (ed)	يحضر
training	تدريب	sessions	فترات	improve(d)	يحسن
consume	يستهلك	events	احداث	face	يواجه -
sick	مريض	injury (injured)	اصابة (مصاب)	car crash	اصطدام
arrival	الوصول	blood	دم	x-rays	اشعة اكس
cut	حرج - قطع	save(d)	ينقذ	proud(of-to)	فخور
director	مدير النت	soak	يغمر - يمتص	skin	جلد
non-stop	بلا توقف	teenager	مراهق	construction	بناء
worker	عامل	pale	شاحب	ghost	شبح
include	يتضمن	bleed	ينزف	pressure	الضغط
clear(clarify)	واضح (يوضح)	instructions	تعليمات	confident	واثق
sterile	معقم	equipment	معدات	flow(flew)	ينزل من علي
panic	فزع - ذعر	toddler	طفل رضيع	respond(to)	يستجيب
hold(held)	يمسك	coin	عملة	hesitation	تردد
flexible	مرن	remove	يزيل	weep(wept)	يبكي
relieve(relief)	يستريح (راحة)	gratitude	العرفان بالجميل	members	اعضاء
hide(hid-hidden)	يخفي	tear(tore)	دمعة (يتمزق)	rise(rose-risen)	تشرق - يرتفع
fear	خوف - يخاف	unresponsive	غير مستجيب	behavior	سلوك
withdrawn	انهزامي -	accident	حادثة	emotions(emotional)	عواطف (عاطفي)
ignore	يتجاهل	immediately	في الحال	atmosphere	المناخ
experience	تجربة (يجرب -)	choke	يختنق	wound	جرح
frightened	خائف	hurt (hurt)	يؤذى - يؤلم	grasp	يفهم
identify	يتعرف على	author	مؤلف	evidence	دليل
facts	حقائق	prove(proof)	يثبت (دليل)	chronological	مرتب حسب
flow	تدفق	structure	بناء - تركيب	unwelocme	غير مرحب به
visitor	زائر	label	بطاقة تعليمات - يغون	prescription	روشتة
symptoms	اعراض	liquids	سوائل	cough	كحة
serious	خطير	throat	حلق	sore	التهاب - يلتهب
headache	صداع	miserable	بائس	remind	يذكر
comments	تعليقات	clinic	عيادة	health	الصحة
appointment	موعد	stethoscope	سماعة	temperature	درجة حرارة
viral	شركة - عمل	head	يتوجة	(do)first aid	اسعافات اولية
lifeguard	منقذ سباحة	dizzy	دوخة	collarbone	عظمة الترقوة

Expressions

perform a task	يؤدي مهمة	make a good nurse	وكاله
12-hour shift	يتقدم بطلب	prepare..... for	يعد - يجهز من اجل
care for	يهتم ب	make sure	يتأكد
before moving on	قبل الانتقال الي	rush in	يندفع في
before arrival	قبل الوصول	Emergency room (ER)	حجرة الطوارئ
check on her patients	يطمئن علي - يراقب	during the shift	اثناء الورديّة
switch roles	تبادل الادوار	call for	يتصل ب
emergency procedure	اجراء طواريء	aware of	مدرك ل
give emergency care	يقدم عناية طبية	fall down	يسقط
suffer from	يعاني من	training sessions	فترات تدريب
out of breath	قاطع النفس	recovery room	غرفة الإفاقة
take over	يتولي مسئولية ب	medical emergency	طواريء طبية
break his leg	تنكسر رجلة	in on corner	في ركن
broken arm	ذراع مكسورة	cry out	يصرخ
give instruction	يعطي تعليمات	fly open	يفتح بسرعة
a 20-year-old-student	طالب ذو عشرين عاما	jump into action	يتصرف بسرعة
medical charts	ملفات طبية	fill with	يمليء ب
life-saving teamwork	فريق الانقاذ	come to an end	يقترّب من نهاية
afraid of	خائف من	lose load	يفقد دم
give CBR	يقوم بانعاش قلبي رثوي	deal with	يتعامل مع
avoid choking	يتجنب الاختناق	pay attention	يولي اهتمام
as much as possible	كثيرا بقدر الامكان	nose was running	سيلان الانف
make an appointment	يحدد موعد	waiting room	حجرة الانتظار
full of	مليء ب	recover from	يتعافي من
buzz with	يمتليء ب	give a prescription for	يعطي روصة ل
have a (headache- cough- cold)	يعاني من صداع- كحة- برد	run into	يقابل بالصدفة - يصطدم ب
a deep cut on	حرج عميق في	administer(do)first aid	يقوم باسعافات اولية

Words, Synonyms and Antonyms

Words	Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms	Meaning
mentally	عقليا - نفسيا	psychologically – intellectually	physically = bodily	يزيل
anxious	قلق	worried, nervous, restless	quiet-calm- relaxed	هاديء
buzz	ضجيج	noise- activity-fiz	silence-quietness-stillness	هدوء
smooth	ناعم - سهل	flat- polished- glossy	rough - bumpy	خشن - متعرج
attention	انتباة	care-focus-carefulness	inattention-distraction-ignorance	تشتت
calm	هاديء	quiet - peaceful	anxious- agitated	قلق
sharp	حاد	cutting - intense- acute	blunt- flat- soft	تلم - غير حاد

contaminated	اهم حدث	polluted- infected- spoiled t	pure- clean - fresh	نقي- نظيف
chaos	فوضى	disorder-confusion	order- organisation	ترتيب- تنظيم
severe	قاسي - شديد	harsh, strict, seriou	mild- gentle- soft	رفيق- معتدل
rewarding	مجزي	satisfying – fulfilling	unsatisfying -frustrating	غير مرضي- محبط
heartbreaking	مزن- مفع	sorrowful- distressing	unlink-leave- avoid	يفصل
grab	يخطف	seize -catch-clutch	release-drop	يطلق
kick off	يربط	begin – start –launch	end-finish	ينهي
consciousness	الوعي	awareness- perception	unconsciousness- unawareness	فقدان الوعي
groan	يتألم بشدة	moan –sop- cry- sigh	laugh-rejoice-quiet	يضحك
respond	يستجيب	answer - reply-react-behave	neglect	يهمل
panicked	مرعوب	terrified - shocked	calm- relaxed	هاديء
gratitude	العرفان بالجميل	thankness- appreciation	ingratitude-thanklessness	الجدود
scope	مجال	range -reach	limitation-restriction	تحديد - تقييد
review	يراجع	value- assess	neglect- distract	يهمل - يقيد
support	يدعم	help- encourage- motivate	discourage	يحبط
administer	يعطي - يقدم	give- provide	forbid	يمنع

Language Notes

Idioms

1. Teamwork makes the dream work.

النجاح يتحقق بالتعاون

2. spring into action **Meaning:** To suddenly begin working or responding quickly.

يتصرف و يستجيب بسرعة

3. It rained cats and dogs **Meaning:** It rained very heavily.

تمطر بغزارة

4. Soaked to the skin **Meaning:** Completely wet from head to toe.

مبتل تماما

5. Pale as a ghost **Meaning:** Extremely pale, usually because of fear, shock, or illness

6. No pain no gain

ليس هناك نجاح بدون تعب

7. go the extra mile

يبذل جهدا اضافيا

8. To burn the midnight

يسهر للعمل لوقت متأخر

9. To hit the ground running

يبدأ العمل بهمة و حماس

10. To sweat blood

يبذل جهدا غير عادي

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

شكرا كتاب ماي ريفرنس

1. Which idiom means 'to start doing something quickly, especially to deal with a problem or urgent situation.'?

a. Teamwork makes the dream work.

b. They sprang into action.

c. They reflected on the day.

d. Chaos suddenly broke out.

2. The victim arrived and the team sprang into action. This means the team.....

- a. was too late
c. acted quickly

- b. called the paramedics
d. responded randomly

3. Which of the following can give a similar meaning as the sentence : "Teamwork makes the dream work."

- a. Collaboration leads to success.
c. Unity is strength.

- b. Working together achieves more.
d. all previous

4. Which of the following means: 'To review, consider, or think deeply about what happened during the day.'

- a. To reflect on the day.
c. Teamwork is fruitful.

- b. To spring into action
d. To break out suddenly.

5. The phrase describes a situation or experience that is full of constant ups and downs, surprises, or emotional changes, often without pause.

- a. a never-ending rollercoaster
c. springing into action

- b. reflection on the day
d. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation

6. The idiom 'No pain no gain' can have the same meaning as

- a. Hard work leads to success.
c. Success requires struggle

- b. Effort brings reward.
d. All previous

7. What does the idiom 'Go the extra mile' mean?

- a. To make less effort than usual
c. To run a mile every day.

- b. To exert more effort than usual
d. To travel additional distance

8. To 'sweat blood' means to

- a. work every two days
c. postpone the task

- b. do one's best
d. seek treatment

9. To means to start something and proceed at a fast pace with energy and efficiency from the very beginning.

- a. suddenly break out
c. use a tool to hit the ground

- b. reflect on the day
d. hit the ground running

2- MAKE / DO

- نستخدم (make) عندما نتحدث عن تقديم أو بناء أو عمل شيء جديد.

make a noise	يُحدث ضوضاء	make arrangements	يعمل ترتيبات
make a hole	يصنع ثقب	make a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
make a speech	يُلقي خطابا	make a phone call	يعمل مكالمة
make an impression	يعطي انطباع	make a difference	يحدث تغيير - فرق
make a discovery	يكشف	make trouble	يسبب متاعب
make a decision	يقرر	make a promise	يوعد
make a journey	يقوم برحلة	make achievements	يحقق انجازات
make a suggestion	يقترح	make money - a fortune	يكسب مالا
make a note	يسجل ملاحظة	makeavailable for	يجعله متاح لـ
make a profit	يحقق ربح	make a fire	يشعل نار
make a choice	يختار	make an effort	يقوم بمجهود
make fun of	يستهزأ بـ	make friends	يصادق
make a good novelist		make the beds	يرتب السرير
		make a plan	يخطط

- He's going to **make a speech**.

- نستخدم (do) عندما نتحدث القيام بتنفيذ عمل أو مهمة أو نشاط ما.

do homework	يعمل الواجب المنزلي	do washing up	يغسل الأطباق
do well	يؤدي أداء جيداً	do a job	يقوم بوظيفة
do a survey	يجري استطلاع	do housework	يؤدي الأعمال المنزلية
do an operation	يجري عملية جراحية	do business	يقوم بعمل تجارى
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف	do exercise	يقوم بتدريب
do a hobby	يمارس هواية	do repairs	يجري إصلاحات
do a report	يعد تقرير	do a quiz	يقوم بعمل مسابقة
do research	يجري بحثاً	do something	يقوم بعمل شيء
do an experiment	يقوم بتجربة	do shopping	يقوم بالتسوق
do washing	يقوم بالغسيل	do his best	ي بذل قصارى جهده
do a crossword	يقوم بحل الكلمات المتقاطعة	do a project on	يعمل مشروع
do an exam – a test	يحل امتحان	do the ironing	يقوم بالكوي
do the laundry	يقوم بغسل الملابس	do cooking	يقوم بالطهي
do an activity	يقوم بنشاط	do judo	يلعب جودو

- I always **do my homework**.

- We **did a class** survey today.

3- (Although - though – even though - even if- but)

١- تستخدم الروابط الآتية للتعبير عن التناقض:

١- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها جملة (فاعل ثم فعل) و تعني بالرغم من

٢- تأتي هذه الروابط في أول أو وسط الجملة

٣- تأتي **but** في وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

1- He was poor **but** (however+ yet) he was happy.

2- **Although** he was poor, he was happy.

He was happy **although/ even if /even though/though** he was poor.

٢- هذه الروابط يأتي بعدها شبه جملة و تعني بالرغم من

Despite,

In spite of,

- **Regardless of,** + اسم (**V. ing**) + الجملة الثانية

With all,

For all

⇒ **In spite of being poor,** he was happy.

⇒ **Despite his poverty,** he was happy.

⇒ **Despite being clever,** he got low marks in exams.

4- However + فعل + فاعل + صفة او حال

However **well** he **studied**, he didn't get high marks.

5 - فاعل + فعل + as + صفة او حال

Clever as he is, he is lazy.

6. Whatever + فعل + فاعل + اسم

I am willing to pay **whatever price** you ask.

7. Whatever فعل + ضمير فاعل

Wherever **you do** , I won't forgive you.

Test yourself :

1. He played well ,he lost the game.
a. although b. However c. because d. but
2.his cleverness, he failed to achieve his goals.
a. Although b. However c. Despite d. in spite
3.playing tennis is very funny , it is tiring
a. Although b. However c. because d. Despite
4.cooking the food well, we didn't enjoy it.
a. Although b. However c. because d. Despite
5.quickly he ran , he didn't win the race.
a. Although b. However c. because d. Despite
6. He got up early.,he didn't catch the train.
a. Although b. However c. Because d. but
7. Quickly.....he ran , he missed the train.
a. although b. however c. as d. because
8. quickly he ran , he missed the train.
a. Although b. However c. Because d. As
9. you do, try your best.
a. Although b. However c. Because d. Whatever
10. the bad weather, we enjoyed ourselves.
a. Although b. However c. Despite d. In addition to

4-

الجملة الأولى (النتيجة) because
as (فعل + فاعل) الجملة الثانية +
since

- 1- Ali was very unhappy **because** he **didn't succeed**.
- 2- **As he was ill**, he went to the doctor.
- 3- **Since she was wise**, she could solve the problem.

الجملة الأولى → because of / due to/ owing to /
for / on account of / thanks to / } Noun
v. ing

ولكن

- 1-He went to the doctor **because of being ill**.
- 2- She could solve the problem **due to her wisdom / being wise**.
- 3-The film was very successful **because of the amazing sound quality**

Test yourself

1. (Because – Although – Because of – As) being 60 years old, Ali has retired.
2. (Though – Because – So – Despite) I was very tired, I took a permission to leave early.
3. (As – In spite of – Because of – So) we ran fast, we caught the bus.
4. We didn't enjoy our holiday (due to – although - in spite – since) the rain.
5. (Despite – Because – Though – Due to) the pain in his leg was great, he didn't complet the race.
6. (To be -Being– Have been- Be) ill, he failed to pass the exam. (2023 - ث ع)

5- **rise / rose / risen** (I) لا يليها مفعول

= (go up, increase يزداد , stand up ينهض / يقف , get out of bed يستيقظ)

Oil prices are **rising** all the time. يزداد

Smoke **rose** from the chimney. يتصاعد

The sun **rises** at around 6 a.m. تشرق

- **rise (n.)** (زيادة في الأجور / ارتفاع **increase / increase in wages**)

There was a sudden **rise** in temperature yesterday. ارتفاع
He got a 10% **rise** last year. زيادة في الأجر

- **raise / raised / raised (T)** (يليهها مفعول)

- **Raise** your hand if you know the answer. يرفع
- The government does its best to **raise** the standard of living. يرفع مستوى المعيشة
- The concert **raised** a lot of money for cancer research. يجمع
- **Raise** your voice ارفع صوتك
- **Raise** hopes/ fears/ suspicions ... يثير الخوف/الشك ...
- **Raise** a subject / question / point يطرح للمناقشة موضوع أو نقطة أو يثير تساؤل

- **arise / arose / arisen** (بدون مفعول) = **begin to happen** يظهر / يحدث

- A lot of problems usually **arise** at work.
- **Arise / arose / arisen** (بدون مفعول) = **begin to happen** يظهر / يحدث

- **arouse / aroused /** (يليهها مفعول) / يوقظ (يثير للمشاعر والأحاسيس)

- Her behavior **aroused** the suspicions of the police. يثير شكوك

Test yourself

1. I couldn't hear my teacher, so I asked him to (rise- raise-arise-arouse) his voice.
2. The students (rise - raise - arise - arouse) their hands when they want to to answer a question.
3. Rivers always (rise - raise - arise - arouse) after the rain.
4. When I saw my father, I (rose - raised - arose - aroused) to receive him.
5. We must (rise – arouse – arise) our soldiers to fight with enemies.
6. Some learning difficulties (rise –arouse –arise) from the way children are taught at school.
7. The concert will (rise - raise – arise)money for local charities.
8. Parents want to (raise –arouse – rise)their children well.
9. The (raise- rise- arouse) in prices is a global problem.
10. Students should (rise – raise- arise) early on school days.

6- award (جائزة أو يمنح جائزة أو شهادة جامعية) **- reward** (يكافئ أو مكافأة مادية) **- rewarding** (مجزي)

- He won many awards for his writing.
- He was awarded his PHD last week.
- They rewarded him for his good behavior.
- My father's job is very rewarding. Its salary is very high.

Test yourself:

1. My brother wants a job in Qatar as the salaries are (awarding- rewarding) there
- 1- He was (rewarded – awarded) his Ph D in 2003.
- 2- The teacher gave me 10 pounds as a (reward – award) when I helped him.
- 3-My father gave me chocolate as a (reward – award) when I was good.
4. Taha Hussein wrote his (biography- biobiography) in a story called Al Ayam.
5. Haikal wrote the (biography- biobiography) of Al Sadat in a famous book.

7- accident (حادثة) **- incident** (حادثة مفاجئة) **- event** (حدث مميز)

He was **killed** in a car **accident**.

-Today's news is full of **incidents**.

January Revolution is a **great event**.

Test yourself:

1. My neighbour was killed in a train.....(**accident -incident -event**)
2. The player's leg was broken in a violent(**accident -incident -event**)
3. Qualifying to the finals of the world cup was a wonderful..... (**accident -incident -event**).
- 4.The player died after he was injured in an (**accident -incident -event**) in front of his house.

تجربة علمية **experiment** - يعاني من **experience (v.)** - تجربة حياتية **experience** - 8

- I had some **interesting experiences** during my travels.
- She **experienced** the worst time of her life in the hospital.
- Teachers **carry out simple experiments** in the laboratory.

Test yourself:

1. Scientists do a lot of (**experiences- experiments-experience**) to prove their theories.
2. Youth should have the necessary (**experiences- experiments-experience**) to get a good job.
3. When our youth join our army, they (**do- experiment-experience**) a new different life.

مؤثر **effective** - له تأثير علي **have an effect on** - يؤثر علي **affect** - 9

مؤثر **influential** - له تأثير علي **have an influence on** - **influence**

له تأثير علي **have an impact on** - **impact**

Test yourself:

1. Egypt has a great (**affection- effect- affect**) among the countries of the Middle East.
2. My family is very (**influence- affection- influential**) in the world of banks.
3. Parents should have good (**influence- affection- influential**) on their children.
4. El Araby is very important in the world of business. It is very (**quick – influential- smooth**).

10 – She had a 12 (**hours – hour's – hours' – hour**) shift.

- He is a **20- year-old student**.
- The astronauts usually do **two-hour space walks**.
- I spent **a (one) year's time** in bed after that accident.
- She spent **four months' time** in bed after that accident.
- I usually have **a ten-minute break** between my study sessions.

- a three-day conference / three day conferences / a two-hour drive / ten years' time.

يمكن التعامل مع الاسم علي انه معدود مثل المثال الاول التالي ويمكن يكون غير معدود مثل المثال الثاني

- We went on **a three-year mission** in space.
- We went on **three years' mission** in space.

يتذكر بنفسه- يرسل تحيات **remember** - يجعل شخص يتذكر **remind** - يذكر **mention** - 11

- **Mention** the causes of the population growth?
- Please **remind me of the time** of the meeting.
- She **reminded me that** we had to pay the telephone bill.
- Please **remember to pay** the telephone bill.
- I **remember visiting** Port Said when I was young.
- **Remember** me to your kind father.

Test yourself :

6. The boss gave us two (**hours – hour's- hour- hours'**) to have lunch.
7. The minister (**told- reminded- mentioned**) that the exams will be corrected electronically.
8. (**Remind- Remember-Say-Tell**) me to all the members of the family.
10. My father spent two (**weeks' -week- week's- weeks**) time in a mission in Siwa Oasis.

12. **contain** (يحتوي علي شيء بداخه)

include (يشتمل علي يتضمن -من الصعب فصلة)

& including (متضمننا - شاملا)

consist of (يتكون من)

& enclose (يحيط ب - يرفق شيء بشيء)

The museum **contains** a number of original artworks.

The price for the hotel **includes** breakfast.

His job **includes** looking after the animals in the garden.

The football team should **consist of** eleven people.

They stole everything in my purse, **including** my credit cards.

The swimming pool was **enclosed** by a high fence.

Test yourself:

1. The list of our team (**consists- includes- encloses- contains**) the best players.
2. There are five injured people, (**consisting- including- encloseing - containing**) two women.
3. My school bag (**consists- includes- encloses- contains**) five books , some pens amd a pencil.
4. Our house (**consists- includes- encloses - contains**) of three bedrooms, a big hall , a bathroom and a wide kitchen.
5. On applying for a job, we must(**consist- include- enclose- contain**) our qualifications in the CV.
6. After it has been repaired , the wheel can now(**orbit- spin -goes- turns**) freely.
7. The satellite is now (**spinning- orbiting**) a stable circle around the Earth.
8. Please don't (**omit -add- mention-emit**) any details, no matter how trivial they may seem.
9. It is a suitable (**site - location -side-destination**) for a new school.
10. The Seaesh team will reach their (**site - location -side-destination**) in the morning.
13. **breathe** (يتنفس) **breath** (التنفس الي الرئتين)
- breathing** (عمليه التنفس) **out of breath** (لاهث)
14. The patient couldn't (**breath- breathe- breeze**) as there was a lot of smoke.

LESSON ONE AND TWO

Reading

What makes a nurse successful in her career?

"A Day in the Life of a Hospital Nurse"

Every morning, Nurse Sarah **kicks off** her day with a **strong cup of coffee** before her 12-hour **shift** begins. **She is always preparing herself** mentally for the challenges ahead. **As soon as she arrives, she checks patients' charts and reviews updates from the night shift.** The hospital is **buzzing** with activity—doctors **rushing**, monitors **beeping**, and **patients waiting**.

Sarah's first task is **administering medication** to her patients. Some have been waiting **anxiously**, while others are **resting quietly**. She **has cared for** many patients **over the years**, but **each day** brings new surprises. One elderly patient, Mr. Ramy, has been **recovering** from surgery and needs extra **attention**. Sarah **makes sure** he is comfortable **before moving on**.

By midday, **emergencies** arise—a car accident **victim is rushed in**, and the team **springs into** action. Sarah **assists** the doctors, **ensuring** everything **runs smoothly**. **Despite** the **chaos**, she remains calm and **focuses on her duties**. **"Teamwork makes the dream work,"** she often

says, **relying on her colleagues** for support. By evening, Sarah has **checked on all her patients** and has **documented** their **progress**. She feels **exhausted but fulfilled**. As she **heads** home, she **reflects on** the day—some moments were **heartbreaking**, but many were **rewarding**. **Nursing** is a never-ending **rollercoaster**, but Sarah wouldn't **trade it for** anything

Listening

Emergency call

Speaker 1: Emergency call. One, two, three, what's your emergency?

Speaker 2: My neighbor has collapsed. He was walking downstairs when he suddenly grabbed his chest and fell down. I have never seen him like this before

Speaker 1: Have you checked his pulse?

Speaker 2: His pulse has been checked, but he hasn't been breathing, so CPR has been started. His wife said he complained about chest pain earlier and his medication hadn't been taken.

Speaker 1: Hold on, help is being sent. Has he regained consciousness?

Speaker 2: No, by the time the ambulance has arrived, I'll try again.

Speaker 1: Don't worry, the ambulance is on the way already and the paramedics will take over the situation.

Reading

Lesson three

Last night, paramedics rushed in with a man injured in a car crash. He had broken his leg before arrival, and his face was covered in blood. Nurses quickly took him for X-rays while Dr. Maha prepared to **stitch** a deep cut on his **forehead**. "Teamwork saved him," said the emergency room "ER" director proudly. Outside, it was **raining cats and dogs** as Dr. Basem ran into the hospital, soaked to the skin. Inside, the emergency room was in full chaos—patients **groaning**, nurses hurrying, and machines beeping non-stop. In one corner, a teenager with a broken **arm** **moaned** quietly. A construction worker, pale as a ghost, **clutched** his bleeding hand, trying not to cry out. Nurse Noura, calm under pressure, gave clear and confident instructions. "Prepare the sterile equipment and state its condition before use", she ordered. Suddenly, the ER doors flew open. A panicked mother rushed in, holding her toddler. "He's not responding!", she shouted. The child had **swallowed** a coin. Without hesitation, the team jumped into action. Using a flexible **scope**, they carefully removed the coin. Moments later, the child opened his eyes. The mother wept with relief and gratitude. Around her, staff members smiled—some hiding their own tears. As the sun began to rise, calm slowly returned. Dr. Basem sat down, exhausted. Around him, the team cleaned up and checked medical charts. Another night filled with fear, **urgency**, and life-saving teamwork had come to an end.

Listening

Lesson 3

Tired hands, caring hearts

Doctors and nurses work hard every single day to care for patients. Their job is never easy. They spend long hours in hospitals, and they often miss meals or sleep.

Many doctors visit patients, write reports, and make quick decisions that can save lives. Nurses give medicine, check charts, and comfort patients. They know their work is important, but it is also very tiring.

Hospitals have become really busy recently. Over the years, doctors have faced many challenges, and they have learned how to stay strong. Right now, many doctors are seeing patients in crowded clinics, while others are performing operations.

Nurses are walking from one room to another, answering questions, and giving support. They are always on their feet, and they rarely rest during their shifts. Sometimes they feel exhausted, but they continue because patients depend on them.

In fact, they have been working long shifts recently, and they have treated hundreds of patients this week alone. Doctors and nurses also suffer emotionally. They see people in pain, and they sometimes lose patients even after trying their best.

This makes them sad, but they still smile and encourage families. They know their sacrifices bring hope and healing. For years, they have been showing true dedication and compassion, and their efforts have inspired many young people to choose medicine as a career.

Tip for a Blog Post

A blog post is an article or a piece of writing published on a blog (an online journal or website).

Blog posts are usually

- **Informal or semi-formal:** Like talking to a friend, but maybe a bit more organized.
- **Engaging:** They want to catch the reader's attention.
- **About a specific topic:** They share information, opinions, or personal experiences.
- **Not too long:** Easy to read online

Structure of a Blog Post

1 Read the following steps for writing a good Blog Post.

A good blog post usually has these parts:

1. Catchy Title (Headline).

- **Purpose:** To make people want to click and read!
 - e.g.: 5 Amazing Places to Visit in Summer, My First Time Trying Sushi (and Why I Loved It!), Is Learning English Hard? My Opinion.

2. Introduction (1-2 paragraphs).

- **Purpose:** To introduce your topic and hook the reader.
 - e.g.: Have you ever dreamed of traveling the world? For me, visiting new countries has always been a passion. Today, I want to share my recent trip to Japan and some amazing discoveries I made there.

3. Main Body (2-4 paragraphs).

- **Purpose:** To develop your ideas, provide details, and explain your points.
 - e.g. (for a travel blog post).
- ♦ **Paragraph 1 (Food):** One of the best parts of my trip was the food. I tried sushi, ramen, and tempura. The ramen was especially delicious because...
- ♦ **Paragraph 2 (Culture):** Apart from food, I was fascinated by the traditional culture. I visited several temples and saw a tea ceremony...

4. Conclusion (1-2 paragraphs).

- **Purpose:** To summarize your main points and give a final thought.

- e.g.: Overall, my trip to Japan was an unforgettable experience. I highly recommend visiting this amazing country if you get the chance. Have you ever been to Japan? What was your favorite part?

Choose the correct answers

1. What is a blog post?
A) A book chapter B) A printed article C) A piece of writing on a blog D) A newspaper headline
2. Where is a blog post usually published?
A) In a textbook B) On a blog or website C) In a magazine D) On TV
3. What kind of tone do blog posts usually have?
A) Very formal B) Legal C) Informal or semi-formal D) Technical
4. How do blog posts try to catch the reader's attention?
A) By using facts only B) By being engaging C) By using long paragraphs D) By using complex language
5. What is the usual length of a blog post?
A) Very long B) 10 pages C) Short and easy to read online D) No limit
6. What is the first part of a blog post?
A) Conclusion B) Title C) Main body D) Summary
7. What is the purpose of the title in a blog post?
A) To summarize B) To confuse the reader C) To make people click and read D) To list sources
8. Which of the following is a good example of a blog title?
A) Table of Contents B) A Study on Grammar Rules C) 5 Amazing Places to Visit in Summer D) Abstract
9. What comes after the title in a blog post?
A) Footnotes B) Introduction C) Keywords D) References
10. What is the introduction meant to do?
A) End the blog post B) Confuse the reader C) Hook the reader D) Describe pictures
11. How long is the introduction usually?
A) 5 paragraphs B) 3 pages C) 1-2 paragraphs D) 10 lines only
12. What is the third part of a blog post?
A) Index B) Main body C) FAQ D) Image section
13. What is the purpose of the main body?
A) To introduce the topic B) To provide details and ideas C) To write citations D) To summarize
14. How many paragraphs are usually in the main body?
A) 10 B) 2-4 C) 1 D) None
15. Which topic might be in the main body of a travel blog?
A) Math formulas B) Recipes only C) Food and culture D) Coding tips
16. Which part of the blog post contains personal opinions?
A) Main body B) Bibliography C) Footnote D) Header
17. What cultural activity did the blogger mention?
A) Going to the beach B) Watching a movie C) Visiting temples and tea ceremonies D) Playing video games
18. What is the final part of a blog post?
A) Main Body B) Title C) Conclusion D) Abstract
19. What is the purpose of the conclusion?
A) To introduce new ideas B) To summarize and give a final thought
C) To show graphs D) To ask the reader to leave
20. How long is the conclusion usually?
A) 5 paragraphs B) 1-2 paragraphs C) A single word D) Entire page
21. Why is the title important in a blog post?
A) It gives all the answers B) It ends the post C) It attracts readers D) It shows word count
22. Which writing style is common in blog posts?
A) Strict academic B) Legal writing C) Informal and friendly D) Scientific reports
23. Which of the following is NOT part of a blog post?
A) Title B) Code snippet C) Main body D) Conclusion
24. What kind of content do blog posts usually include?

- A) Only facts B) Opinions and experiences C) Only charts D) Only questions
25. How should a blog post be written for online reading?
 A) Very long B) Hard to read C) Short and easy to follow D) In difficult language
26. What does a catchy title do?
 A) Bore the reader B) Makes people scroll away C) Makes people want to read more D) Confuses the topic
27. Who is the typical audience of a blog post?
 A) Professors only B) Friends and general readers C) Scientists D) Lawyers

My Unwelcome Visitor

Read this draft of the following Blog Post and label each part.

Title	My Unwelcome Visitor: A Recent Cold Experience
introduction	Hello everyone! I want to share something that happened to me recently. About two weeks ago, I started to feel a little tired. I also had a small cough. I didn't think it was very serious at first.
Main Body (1)	But then, the symptoms got much worse. My throat was very sore, and my nose was running all the time. I also had a bad headache and felt very tired. It was difficult to sleep at night because of the cough. I felt really miserable and uncomfortable. After a few days, I decided I needed to see a doctor.
Main Body (2)	So, I called my clinic and made an appointment. When I arrived, the waiting room was full of other people who also looked sick. After a short wait, the doctor called my name. He asked me many questions about my symptoms and how long I had felt bad. Then, he checked my throat, listened to my chest with a stethoscope, and took my temperature. He said I had a severe viral cold.
Main Body (3)	The doctor gave me a prescription for some medicine to help with the symptoms. He also told me to rest a lot and drink many warm liquids like tea. I went home, took the medicine, and tried to sleep as much as possible. Slowly, after about three or four days, I started to feel much better.

Exercises

Lesson one and two

ثانياً الاستلثة الموضوعية التالية (كل سؤال بدرجه)

1 Choose the (Two) correct answers out of the FIVE (5) options given:

- She found the work rewarding because she could see the positive impact she was making. The synonym of "rewarding" is
 a. hateful b. fulfilling c. satisfying d. wasteful e. unpleasant
- The nurse administers the medication every four hours. "Administer" is the synonym of....
 a. give b. fulfill c. prevent d. forbid e. provide
- He gave a loud groan on seeing the pile of homework. The antonyms of "groan" are
 a. rejoice b. moan c. assist d. sigh e. laugh
- The patient continued to moan softly due to the pain. The synonym of "moan" are
 a. groan b. motivate c. sop d. laugh e. laugh
- She expressed her gratitude with a thank-you note. The antonyms of "gratitude" are
 a. consciousness b. ingratitude c. recovery d. appreciation e. thanklessness
- There was a buzz of excitement in the air before the concert. The synonym of "buzz" are
 a. encourage b. sop c. silence d. activity e. noise
- She was mentally exhausted after studying for the exams. The antonyms of "mentally" are ...
 a. psychological b. hardly c. physically d. bodily e. happily
- The lotion left her skin feeling soft and smooth. The synonym of "smooth" are
 a. flat b. rough c. polished d. infected e. bumpy
- Please pay close attention to the safety instructions. The antonyms of "attention" are

- a. unattention b. inattention c. carefulness d. care e. ignorance
10. It was heartbreaking to see a poor man. The synonym of "**heartbreaking**" is
- a. sorrowful b. unlink c. distressing d. motivated e. avoid
11. Helping the poor is a deeply rewarding experience. The antonyms of "rewarding" are
- a. satisfying b. fulfilling c. helpful d. frustrating e. unsatisfying
12. The region is experiencing a severe drought. The synonym of "**severe**" is
- a. gentle b. harsh c. mild d. serious e. soft
13. He tried to grab the book before it fell off the table. The antonyms of "**grab**" are
- a. release b. catch c. drop d. give e. seize
14. The patient regained consciousness after the surgery. The synonym of "**consciousness**" is ...
- a. awareness b. unconsciousness c. unawareness d. perception e. cancellations
15. The event will kick off at 10 a.m. with a welcome speech. "**Kick off**" is the antonym of.....
- a. start b. finish c. end d. begin e. fulfill
16. There was chaos at the airport due to the flight cancellations. "**Chaos**" is the synonym of....
- a. link b. organization c. order d. disorder e. confusion
17. She took time to review her notes before the exam. "**Review**" is the antonym of.....
- a. neglect b. value c. distract d. assess e. confusion
18. His family gave him a lot of support during his recovery. "**Support**" is the synonym of.....
- a. discourage b. encourage c. fulfill d. fall e. motivate
19. Please respond to the email as soon as possible. "**Respond**" is the antonym of.....
- a. answer b. neglect c. avoid d. behave e. reply
20. She panicked on losing her passport. "**Panicked**" is the synonym of.....
- a. shocked b. calm c. relaxed d. pleased e. terrified

Definitions

Choose the right answers:

1. A/An is the need for quick action.
- a. clutch b. urgency c. court d. pulse
- 2.....is very very sad or upsetting.
- a. Heartbreaking b. Buzzing c. Sorrow d. Awake
- 3..... is to take or hold something quickly and strongly.
- a. Steal b. Rob c. Grab d. Kidnap
- 4.....is the regular beating of the heart that you can feel on your wrist or neck.
- a. Stitch b. Recovery c. Scope d. Pulse
5.are medical professionals who give emergency care and take people to hospital by ambulance
- a. Doctors b. Nurses c. Drivers d. Paramedics
6.is the state of being awake and aware of what is happening around you.
- a. Coma b. Consciousness c. Urgency d. Resuscitation
- 7.....is a piece of thread passed through faric with a needle.
- a. Moan b. Groan c. Stitch d. Scope
- 8..... is to make a deep sound of pain.
- a. Stitch b. Groan c. Stitch d. Yell
- 9.A-An..... is a situation or experience with many ups and downs, often emotional.
- a. attention b. Groan c. swallow d. rollercoaster
- 10.....is to give medicine or treatment to someone.
- a. Administer b. Guide c. Swallow d. Grab
- 11.....is to fall down suddenly , usually because of illness or weakness.
- a. Administer b. Collapse c. Reward d. Grab
- 12.....is the sound of many people talking or machines working.
- a. Moan b. Clutch c. Reward d. Buzz
- 13..... is to give a feeling of satisfaction or pleasure because you helped someone or achieved something good.
- a. Rewarding b. Awarding c. Congratulating d. Grabbing
14. A..... a set period of time that a person works (especially in hospitals, factories, etc.)
- a. scope b. period c. shift d. Clutch

15.....is an emergency procedure that uses chest compressions to help someone whose heart has stopped.

a. SCR

b. CBR

c. CPR

d. SPR

1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

1. The loudfrom the car alarm woke up the entire neighborhood .

a) chaos

b) beep

c) voice

d) attention

2 .The football match willat exactly 7 p.m .

a) kick out

b) watch

c) play

d) kick off

3 .The nurse gave the patient the correct..... to help relieve the pain

a) speech

b) prescription

c) description

d) medication

4 .A sudden..... broke out in the market when people started running randomly عشوائي .

a) victim

b) chaos

c) murder

d) collapse

5 .The rescue team worked quickly to help the accidentbefore the ambulance arrived .

a) victim

b) killer

c) dead

d) patient

5 .There was an exciting..... in the classroom when the students heard about the school trip .

a) buzz

b) beep

c) happiness

d) fights

7.Nurses usually work in an 8-hour.....

a) buzz

b) shift

c) scope

d) household

8.The atmosphere in the office had a positive after the big announcement.

a) buzz

b) urgency

c) chaos

d) equity

9.Paramedics are trained tofirst aid quickly.

a) moan

b) collapse

c) migrate

d) administer

10. Pay close..... to the teacher's instructions .

a) attention

b) lever

c) migration

d) urgency

11.The hospital received many patients after the.....

a) version

b) emergency

c) chores

d) dynasty

12.Theof the accident was taken to the ERs

a. diver

b. victim

c. paramedic

d. phenomenon

13 .The fire caused complete..... in the market .

a. scope

b. equity

c. migration

d. chaos

14 .Seeing children suffer is truly.....

a. sophisticated

b. sustainable

c. automated

d. heartbreaking

15 .The old bridge might..... if we don't repair it .

a. collapse

b. groan

c. migrate

d. shift

16 .If someone stops breathing, you might need to perform.....

a. CPR

b. chores

c. equity

d. urgency

17 .She lostduring the surgery but regained it later .

a. phenomenon

b. infrastructure

c. consciousness

d. automation

18 .She broke herwhile skiing .

a. collarbone b. lever c. household d. artifact

19 .The childher mother's hand tightly while crossing the road .

a. migrated b. kicked off c. grabbed d. administered

20 .The lifeguard tried to check the man's..... before starting first aid .

a. bone b. pulse c. money d. administration

21 .You must start..... immediately if the person is not breathing .

a. running b. pulse c. breathing d. CPR

22. The firefighter had tothe child's arm and pull her to safety .

a. cut b. grab c. migrate d. kick

23. After running up the stairs, he felt dizzy and nearly

a. pressed b. breathed c. sat d. collapsed

24 .The nurse pressed gently on the patient's..... to check for pain.

a. chest b. cheat c. pressure d. pulse

25. The..... arrived within minutes to give emergency first aid to the patient.

a. engineers b. administrators c. paramedics d. investors

26. The nurse was asked to work the weekend but she tried to beg off.

a. hour b. shift c. period d. scope

27. Teaching young children is a challenging and job.

a. awarding b. administrative c. relaxing d. rewarding

28.During the night the team worked diligently to meet the deadline.

a. shift b. break c. meeting d. project

29.The news of my mother's death was for everyone who knew her.

a. uplifting b. exciting c. heartbreaking d. surprising

30. She is focused on building a successful in marketing.

a. practice b. career c. work d. occupation

31.Effective leaders often possess several importantlike leadership, patience etc...

a. attributes b. quantities c. demerits d. qualities

32.Exercising your brain can help you stay sharp as you get older.

(A) physically (B) socially (C) mentally (D) spiritually

33. Facingat work can improve your problem-solving skills and resilience.

A) challenges (B) benefits (C) advantages (D) rights

34. You mustyour work for errors before submitting the final draft.

A) accept (B) ignore (C) check (D) overlook

35. Doctors need to be attentive to the needs of their to provide the best care.

A) clients (B) customers (C) patients (D) pupils)

36.Nurses and doctors must update patients'with accurate and timely information.

A) charts (B) forms (C) notes (D) documents)

37. Before the exam, it is important to all the material covered in class.

A) neglect **(B) forget** **(C) review** **(D) dismiss)**

38. You must the software to the latest version to get the new features.

A) remove **(B) update** **(C) delete** **(D) install**

39. In an emergency, doctors often have to to the scene of the accident.

A) crawl **(B) saunter** **(C) rush** **(D) wander**

40. The doctor used a heart rate to check the patient's pulse.

A) machine **(B) monitor** **(C) device** **(D) tool**

41. After school, my first is to do my homework before I can play.

A) right **(B) work** **(C) task** **(D) chore**

42. It is crucial to follow the instructions when taking any to avoid side effects.

A) food **(B) medication** **(C) supplement** **(D) poisons**

43. She is waiting for her test results, hoping that everything will be okay.

A) slowly **(B) quickly** **(C) anxiously** **(D) happily**

44. The basketball player was able to the air for a perfect dunk.

A) crawl into **(B) spring into** **(C) glide into** **(D) fall into**

45. It will take time to from the surgery and get back to normal activities.

A) recover **(B) worsen** **(C) decline** **(D) fail**

46. After, it is important to follow the doctor's instructions for a full recovery.

A) consultation **(B) surgery** **(C) procedure** **(D) treatment**

47. Problems oftenwhen people do not communicate clearly with each other.

A) stop **(B) disappear** **(C) vanish** **(D) arise**

48. A good leader is always willing to their team members with a difficult problem.

A) hinder **(B) abandon** **(C) neglect** **(D) assist**

49. With a great team, the project proceeded and was finished ahead of schedule.

A) smoothly **(B) roughly** **(C) poorly** **(D) difficulty**

50. Try toon the positive things in life, rather than dwelling on the negative.

A) take **(B) focus** **(C) ignore** **(D) forget**

51. Firefighters have many difficult, such as rescuing people from burning buildings.

A) rules **(B) duties** **(C) chores** **(D) roles**

52. You can alwayson your family to be there for you during difficult times.

A) rely **(B) avoid** **(C) betray** **(D) neglect**

53. It's always a good idea to build strong relationships with your at work.

A) enemies **(B) colleagues** **(C) competitors** **(D) rivals**

54. A healthy diet and regular exercise a person's overall well-being.

A) prevent **(B) hinder** **(C) support** **(D) damage**

55. We are making good on the project, and we should be finished on time.

A) progress **(B) decline** **(C) failure** **(D) delay**

56. She felt by a career that allowed her to be creative and make a difference.

A) exciting **(B) stressed** **(C) fulfilled** **(D) burdened**

57. It is important to reflect your mistakes so that you can learn from them in the future.

A) at (B) out (C) with (D) on

58. I had to for a new book after finishing the one I was reading

A) trade (B) give (C) refuse (D) reject .

59. A good leader must know how to difficult situations with a calm and rational approach.

A) worsen (B) ignore (C) create (D) handle

60. Excellent communication skills are essential for a student of to deal with the patients.

A) biology (B) physics (C) nursing (D) history

61. A medical lab performs tests and analyzes samples.

A) biologist (B) patient (C) operator (D) pupil

62. He always behaves in a manner when dealing with clients. They respect her.

A) professional (B) casual (C) unprofessional (D) rude

63. The doctor made a decision that saved the patient's life.

A) unimportant (B) critical (C) trivial (D) minor

64. The doctor recommended a new for the patient's severe arthritis.

A) punishment (B) treatment (C) diagnosis (D) symptom

65. The instructions for the project caused a lot of among the students. They were worried

A) clarity (B) certainty (C) understanding (D) confusion

66. The team felt a sense of after finishing the difficult project on time.

A) disappointment (B) sadness (C) satisfaction (D) failure

67. After the accident, he experienced a sharp in his leg that made it difficult to walk.

A) pain (B) pleasure (C) ease (D) comfort

68. His heart began to faster as he got closer to the stage.

A) slow down (B) beat (C) pause (D) stop

69. A police officer may ask you to what happened during an accident to better understand the situation.

A) reenact (B) forget (C) ignore (D) disregard

70. The surgeon explained the entire to the patient before the operation began.

A) process (B) check (C) conversation (D) procedure

Lesson three, four and five:

1. He felt a sharp pain when the doctor tightened the during the procedure.

a) dressing b) stitch c) gauze d) saline

2. The child had a smile on her face, with her hair falling softly over her

a) cheeks b) forehead c) eyes d) lips

3. The wounded man uttered a when he lifted the heavy box.

a) groan b) scope c) sterilise d) pause

4. The woman when she heard the bad news.

a) ignored b) stitched c) carried d) moaned

5. She had to the steering wheel tightly to maintain control of the car.

a) clutch b) revolve c) steer d) leave

6. The doctor advised her to slowly to avoid choking.

a) disgust b) swallow c) adjust d) cut

7. Understanding the of the problem is essential for finding a solution.

a) scope b) treatment c) stitch d) confusion

8. There was a clear in her voice when she asked for help.

a) urgency b) reply c) procedure d) support

9. The new policy will affect every member of.....
 (A) pirates (B) beggars (C) people (D) staff
10. It is imperative that all the employees attend the safetysession.
 (A) nending (B) training (C) scoping (D) commending
11. Regular feedbackare crucial for staff development.
 (A) criticism (B) praise (C) sessions (D) evaluation
12. The students are required toat least 90% of the lectures to pass the course.
 (A) skip (B) attend (C) fail (D) forget
13. The new program is designed to help peopleless electricity.
 (A) consume (B) save (C) produce (D) distribute
14. The historicalleading up to the war are well-documented.
 (A) discoveries (B) events (C) inventions (D) traditions
15. The police are investigating the cause of the traffic.....
 (A) accident (B) party (C) celebration (D) meeting
15. We mustthe challenges head-on to find a solution.
 (A) avoid (B) face (C) ignore (D) disregard
16. He sustained a seriousto his knee during the football game.
 (A) triumph (B) wound (C) victory (D) success
17. The pilot had to make an emergency landing to avoid a plane.....
 (A) repair (B) take off (C) victory (D) crash
18. She was incrediblyof her daughter's achievements.
 (A) ashamed (B) proud (C) arrogant (D) delighted
19. The new building is currently under.....
 (A) inventions (B) consumption (C) production (D) construction
20. We should helpto develop their skills.
 (A) babies (B) toddlers (C) teenagers (D) dead
21. The surgeon used a special thread tothe wound closed.
 (A) stitch (B) cut (C) open (D) unravel
22. She wiped the sweat from herwith the back of her hand.
 (A) back (B) forehead (C) stomach (D) liver
23. The sound of the wind made the old houseand shake.
 (A) sing (B) cry (C) groan (D) build
24. He let out aof protest when his mother told him to clean his room.
 (A) sound (B) cheer (C) sign (D) moan
25. The baby will oftenonto its mother's finger for comfort.
 (A) leave (B) clutch (C) push (D) hit
26. He tried tothe large pill without any water.
 (A) spilt (B) consume (C) swallow (D) crash
27. The project'swas limited due to lack of money.
 (A) scope (B) boundary (C) difficulty (D) problem
28. The doctor stressed theof the patient's condition.
 (A) destruction (B) production (C) leisure (D) urgency
29. The surgical instruments must be completelybefore the operation.
 (A) dirty (B) sterile (C) used (D) infected
30. A wave ofspread through the crowd as the fire alarm went off.
 (A) panic (B) calm (C) excitement (D) boredom
31. The doctor measured the patient's blood.....
 (A) force (B) temperature (C) speed (D) pressure
32. The deep cut on his hand started toheavily.
 (A) heal (B) bleed (C) stop (D) blood
33. She wasthat she would pass the exam.
 (A) confident (B) unsure (C) doubtful (D) scared
34. The smoothof traffic was interrupted by the accident.
 (A) pressure (B) chaos (C) noise (D) flow

35. Thetook his first steps and determined walk across the room.
(A) toddler (B) child (C) teenager (D) adult
36. The construction workers wore safetyon the job site.
(A) panick (B) cloth (C) nails (D) equipment
37. She expressed her deepto the volunteers who helped with the event.
(A) gratitude (B) sadness (C) anger (D) indifference
38. The doctor gave him a prescription tothe pain.
(A) cause (B) increase (C) relieve (D) intensify
39. The thick smoke began tothe firefighters, making it difficult to breathe.
(A) choke (B) help (C) ignore (D) clear
40. She hadof joy streaming down her face as she won the gold medal.
(A) laugh (B) sorrow (C) drops (D) tears

Grammar

PRESENT PERFECT

المضارع التام

Form:

have / has + P.P.

- I **have tidied** my bedroom.

- Ali **has played** tennis for an hour.

1- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي وأثره مازال موجود في الحاضر.

- Ahmed **has hurt** his leg, so **he can't play football today**.

- He **has broken** his leg. He is crying.

(He can't walk easily)

- She **has cleaned** the kitchen.

(The kitchen is clean now)

2- يستخدم المضارع التام للسؤال عن الخبرات السابقة دون تحديد وقت حدوثها عادة مع (ever) و (never)

- I **have never eaten** Chinese food.

- **Have you ever ridden** a camel?

- **Have you ever met** anyone famous?

- I **have never flown** on a plane. **Have you ever tried** snorkelling?

3- يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه. وعند التحديد نستخدم ماضي بسيط :

- She **has polished** her shoes.

- He **has fed** the sheep.

- Ahmed **has been** to many countries, but he **hasn't visited** England yet.

لاحظ الاختلاف الثانيه تم تحديد الزمن لذلك استخدمنا ماضي بسيط

- She **has polished** her shoes.

- She **polished** her shoes **yesterday**.

4- يدل المضارع التام على حدث متكرر (عدد ما تم انجازه) (أي أن ذلك الحدث قابل للحدث مرة أخرى) :

- Ronaldo has scored **a hundred goals**.

(He can score more.)

- She has been to the cinema **twice this week**.

(and the week isn't over yet.)

- I have been to France **three times**.

- لكن إذا استخدمنا الماضي البسيط مع حدث متكرر فمعنى ذلك أن الحدث توقف :

- He wrote 46 novels.

(He stopped writing. / he died)

• I'm sure I **haven't seen** this man **before**.

5- يستخدم إذا انتهت الجملة بكلمة **before** :

Quickly – Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1. I three emails this morning.

a. send

b. had sent

c. was sent

d. have sent

2- Oh! I my tablet. What can I do ?

a. lost

b. had lost

c. was lost

d. have lost

3- My car down, how can I solve this problem?

a. broke down

b. has broken

c. had broken

d. has been breaking

4-The people.....the injured to the near hospitals.

a. have been taken

b. have taken

c. took

d. have been taking

- يستخدم المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

Just/ already / yet / so far الآن / **ever / never / lately / recently** / **since / for / so far / up till now**

ملاحظات

- لاحظ أن **ever / never / just / already** تأتي بين **have / has** والتصريف الثالث PP.

- I **have just written** the letter.

- He **has already eaten** his lunch.

♦ يمكن أن تأتي **already** في نهاية الجملة:

• Twenty million people **have seen** the film **already**.

- ♦ نستخدم **already** في الأسئلة.

- **Have you already written** to John?

الاختلاف بين (**already - just**) في الجملة:

• I **have just finished** the homework. • = I finished the homework **a moment ago**.

• I've **already done** the job. • = I did the job two hours ago.

Choose: The plane has (**already – just**) flown . I can see it in the sky._

- يمكن استخدام (ever) في السؤال وفي الإثبات في الجمل التي تتضمن صفة درجة ثالثة أو رقم ترتيبي

- Have you (**ever – never**) seen a real lion ?

- This is **the strangest match** I **have ever watched**.

- This is **the most interesting film** I've **ever watched**._

لاحظ استخدام **ever** في السؤال و **never** في الإجابة :

• Have you **ever travelled** by plane? • No, I have **never** travelled by plane.

تستخدم بشرط أيضا قبل صفه المقارنه وقبل **such**

- I have **never** watched a **more interesting** film **than** this one.

- I have **never** met a taller boy **than** Ali.

- I have **never** watched **such an interesting film** like this one._

Quickly – Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- I a real lion. I watch it only on TV.

a. have never seen b. didn't see c. have ever seen d. already seen

2- Nada is student I have ever seen.

a. an intelligent b. intelligent c. more intelligent d. the most intelligent

3- The plane

a. has just flown b. had just flown c. last flew d. has never fly

4- I have seen a clever intelligent like Nada.

a. just b. ever c. never d. ago

5. I have met the manager

a. yet b. ever c. ago d. already

PRESENT PERFECT

المضارع التام

- تستخدم **yet** في نهاية الأسئلة لأن الحدث لم يتم و الجمل المنفية

- They **haven't eaten lunch yet**.

- Has he arrived yet?

وإذا تم الحدث نستخدم **already** وليس **yet** في نهاية السؤال

- Have you finished the test (yet – already)? – You are quick.

- Have you finished the test (yet – already)? – You should hurry.

ملحوظة **yet** بمعنى لكن او مع ذلك

He came late, **yet** he attended the meeting.

- تستخدم كل من (**recently / lately**) بنفس الطريقة في السؤال

- Has Salah scored goals **lately / recently**?

- يفضل استخدام في النفي (**lately**) في الإثبات و (**recently**)

- She **has moved** to a new house **recently**. - He **hasn't phoned** me **lately**.

- نستخدم (**has / have been to**) بمعنى ذهب لمكان وعاد أما (**has / have gone to**) ذهب لمكان وما زال هناك (لم يعد)

- My sister **has gone** to school.

(She is still at school now.)

- My sister **has been to** the cinema.

(She isn't there now.)

Quickly – Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- My uncle to England lately.

a. is b. will be c. has been d. is being

2- A : Have you ever been to Aswan ? B : Not.....

a. ever b. already c. never d. yet

3- He to the bank to correct his visa number. He will be back soon.

a. has been b. has gone c. had been d. was going

4- She shopping. The vegetables are in the kitchen.

- a. has gone b. had gone c. has been d. had been
 5. Mu Salah has scored a goal.....? – Amazing.
 a. ever b.already c. never d. yet

- يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي و مازال مستمرا حتى الآن مع (since) و (for)
 - Mona **has studied** English **for** ten years. - We **have been** at this school **since** 2012.
 - I **have lived** in Tanta **since** 1984 (= and I still do.)
 - Susan **hasn't finished** her homework **yet**. (= and she is still doing it.)

- يأتي بعد **since** نقطة زمنية تحدد بداية الحدث أما **for** يأتي بعدها مدة هذا الحدث.

We **have owned** this house **since** 1988 - He **has known** the same friends **for** 3 years.

Since (+ بداية المدة)	For + مدة كاملة
Last (week- month – year – Monday – night 1995 / 5 o'clock / Sunday The /this morning –yesterday Lunch time – spring – then His arrival/ childhood/death- Marriage/ birthday I /He/She <u>was</u>/ the age of..... Since the last + اسم since the last visit-the last holiday	a while –a moment-a second-a minute- an hour -a day- a night- a week – a month – a season- a year (five days /ten years) a long time / ages) / a decade / / ever –more than-some time For the last/past + مدة زمنية <u>وتأتي</u> the last week/month. مع كل ما ينتهي ب s و a/an

- كما يأتي بعد **since** أيضا اسم يدل علي وقت معلوم مثل

- lunch / lunchtime / his childhood / her wedding / their arrival.....

- She **has stayed** her since **her marriage**.
 - He **has known** the same friends **since his childhood**.

- الجملة التي تأتي بعد **since** تكون زمن الماضي بسيط

- I **haven't seen** him **since** he **left** for Cairo.

- إذا كان التحويل من (for) إلي (since) صعب (أي المدة لا يمكن تحويلها إلي نقطة زمنية) نستخدم التركيبية التالية

ماضي بسيط since مدة (It (is – has been)

- He **hasn't travelled** **for** ages. (since) - It is ages **since** he travelled.
 He hasn't studied for a long time. (since) - It is a long time **since** he studied.

- كما يستخدم المضارع التام إذا وجدنا الجملة ما يلي

- It's/This is the first (second...) time... - It's the first time I have been to this place.
 It's (This) is the only... - This is the only play I have seen.
 In the last few years / months..... - Egypt **has changed** a lot **in the last few years**.
 In recent years - It **has not rained** in the Western Desert **in recent years**.
 Over the ages / over the years.... - The earth **has become** more crowded **over the ages**.

Note the following:

1. مدة كاملة (جدول الكلمات علي اليمين) **for +** (المضارع التام)

I haven't met Ali for three years.

2. بداية المدة (جدول الكلمات علي الشمال) **since +** (المضارع التام)

I haven't met Ali since last week.

3. ماضي بسيط **since +** (المضارع التام)

I haven't met Ali since I was at school.

4. **since +** مضارع تام , بداية المدة (جدول الكلمات علي الشمال)
Since last week , I haven't met my friends.

5. **since +** مضارع تام (المضارع التام)
I haven't met Ali since I have lived in this town. (I'm still living in this town).

6. It's ماضي بسيط **since +** مدة كاملة (جدول الكلمات علي اليمين)
It's two hours since I ate lunch.

7. ماضي بسيط **ago** مدة كاملة (جدول الكلمات علي اليمين)
I last ate koshari a month ago.

Quickly – Quickly- Quickly Test yourself

1- I haven't met my cousin ages.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

2- I haven't met my cousin the age of nine. Now he is a teenager.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

3- I haven't met my cousins they travelled to Italy.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

4- I haven't heard from my close friend last week.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

5- I have watched football matches as long as I can remember.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

6- I have been watching football matches my childhood.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

7- I have been watching football matches I was a child.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

8- We haven't met my old neighbours since we to this new villa.

a. moved b. move c. were moved d. has moved

9- It's a week.....I attended my friend's birthday.

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

10- She travelled abroad two weeks.....

a. ago b. since c. for d. a & c

Have / Has been +V- ing

المضارع التام المستمر

يعبر عن:

١- حدث مستمر حتي الوقت الحاضر (حدث باستمرار و ما زال مستمراً و سيستمر) :

• **I've been studying all day.**

- It **has been raining** for three hours now.

٢- حدث تم بانتظام بدأ في الماضي واستمر حتي الآن :

- **I've been running** a lot recently.

- **I've been learning** English for the last few months.

- **It has been raining** heavily for the past three days.

- أحيانا يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر مع **How long**:

- How long **have you been smoking** ?

- ولكن لاحظ استخدام **How long ago** بمعنى **When** في الماضي البسيط:

- How long **ago did you smoke**?

٣- تفسير لنتيجته في الحاضر (نشاط حدث في الماضي و أثره الجسماني في الحاضر) :

• **I've been running.** That's why **I'm so tired.**

- I'm sorry about this mess. **I've been painting** my room.

المستخدم المضارع التام المستمر غالباً مع كلمات تدل علي الاستمرار في الجملة:

All day / all week/ all afternoon/ all evening / for...now/for..not yet/ since / lately / recently / over the last few months

الكلمات الدالة

28

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) had | b) been having | c) having | d) not had |
| 4. Shefor the test for three hours now. | | | |
| a) revised | b) had revised | c) revises | b) has been revising |
| 5. The forest fires.....for three weeks now. We need a lot of rain to put them out. | | | |
| a) has burnt | b) have been burning | c) has been burning | d) have burnt |
| 6. I.....my aunt six times this year. | | | |
| a) visit | b) have been visiting | c) have visited | d) was visiting |

ثانيا الاسئلة الموضوعية التالية (كل سؤال بدرجة)

Choose the correct answers:

- 1- Have you met the manager ?
a) just b) yet c) ever d) since
- 2- Dalia has practised her hobby a long time.
a) for b) yet c) recently d) since
- 3- Reham London recently.
a) visits b) has visited c) is visiting d) visit
- 4- They to the USA. They are in Cairo now.
a) have been b) have gone c) had gone d) went
- 5- She for work already.
a) has left b) leaves c) left d) would leave
- 6- Have you eaten all these bananas?
a) never b) already c) ever d) since
- 7- Samir and Nagy friends all their lives.
a) have been b) have gone c) had been d) were
- 8- I have known him we joined the university.
a) for b) when c) ago d) since
- 9- Noha has cleaned her room. It looks nice now.
a) never b) yet c) already d) ever
- 10- Adel has graduated from university 2003.
a) since b) yet c) in d) until
- 11- We have lived in Cairo since we
a) had married b) married c) get married d) marry
- 12- The manager has met many people he arrived at his office.
a) for b) on c) when d) since
- 13- It's five hours since she back home.
a) has come b) come c) coming d) came
- 14- He three sandwiches up till now.
a) eats b) has eaten c) had eaten d) is eating
- 15- This tree phenomenally tall over the years.
a) grew b) grows c) will grow d) has grown
- 16- They in Luxor since 2015.
a) lived b) have lived c) were living d) live
- 17- I can't phone my parents because I my phone.
a) lost b) was losing c) have lost d) lose
- 18- Nawal hasn't studied the present
a) yet b) already c) recently d) ago
- 19- The plane I can see it in the sky!
a) has just left b) already left c) left d) just left
- 20- Last night I my keys and had to call my neighbor to let me in.
a) lost b) was losing c) have lost d) lose
- 21- Hala cannot play tennis because she her hand.
a) hurt b) had hurt c) hurts d) has hurt
- 22- Ali is not hungry because he a big lunch.
a) has eaten b) eats c) is eaten d) ate

- 23- We can't go home by bus because the last bus.....
a) left b) has left c) leaves d) had left
- 24-Hamid's hair is wet because he a shower.
a) has b) had had c) has had d) had
- 25.I'm a student in the third in the third secondary grade. I English for eight years.
a) am learning b) learn c) learnt d) have been learning
- 26.Some farmers the desert land and farming it for about eight years now.
a) are reclaiming b) would be reclaiming c) have been reclaiming d) had been reclaiming
- 27- I one of his books, called My Father, An Egyptian Teacher.
a) have just finished b) just finish c) had just finished d) were just finishing
- 28.She has been cleaning the house two hours now.
a) for b) ago c) from d) since
- 29.We here for 6 years now and we don't intend to move.
a) lived b) have lived c) have been living d) were living
- 30.Nada.....four books by Dickens.
a) has read b) had been reading c) read d) has been reading
- 31.Hadi.....in a band since 2001.
a) plays b) was playing c) has been playing d) is playing
- 32.Look! Someone..... that window.
a) broke b) has broken c) has been breaking d) hasn't broken
- 33.I.....my grandparents many times this year.
a) have visited b) was visiting c) have been visiting d) have been visited
- 34.....have you been studying English?
a) How long b) How long ago c) How much d) When
- 35.You.....your room for more than six hours. When will you finish?
a) cleaned b) have been cleaning c) are cleaning d) have cleaned
- 36- You look pale. to you ?
a) Has anything happened b) Will anything happen
c) had anything happened d) Was anything happening
- 37-They.....all the new words. They needn't worry about the test.
a) learned b) learn c) have learned d) had learned
- 38- Since he famous in Egypt, people have translated his books into many languages.
a) has become b) had become c) became d) becomes
- 39- The writer's books children for many years.
a) influence b) influenced c) had influenced d) have influenced
- 40- It's two weeks since we last
a) met b) have met c) had met d) had met
- 41- Tamera lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
a. had b. has had c. has d. is having
- 42- Adel me since he left Cairo.
a. hasn't contacted b. didn't contact c. doesn't contact d. hadn't contacted
- 43- I have never to the zoo before.
a. gone b. been c. seen d. visited
- 44- Belal is not here. He has to the dentist's.
a. gone b. been c. seen d. visited
- 45- I finished the book yet.
a. haven't b. won't c. hadn't d. didn't
- 46-Help! I my wallet. How can I get home?
a) lost b) had lost c) have lost d) lose
- 47- Shady has been very busy since he working for that charity.
a) has begun b) begin c) began d) begins
- 48- Have you English food?
a) ever tried b) tried ever c) never tried d) tried never
- 49 -Where is your father? My father to Cairo.
a) had gone b) has been c) has gone d) had been

50- He started writing stories for children when hea primary school teacher.

- a. has been b. have been c. had been d. was

51- Ali hungry because he has eaten a big lunch.

- a. didn't b. hasn't c. isn't d. wasn't

52- My brother to Paris, he came back last week.

- a) has been b) had gone c) went d) has been

53- I have never eaten shrimps

- a. ever b. by c. before d. after

54- My uncle to Germany lately.

- a. is b. will be c. has been d. is being

55- We haven't seen him over a year.

- a) for b) ago c) from d) since

56- A long time has passed I last saw him.

- a) for b) ago c) when d) since

57- Wewhat to do for the holidays yet.

- a. haven't decided b. didn't decide c. hadn't decided d. don't decide

58- Agatha Christie's books into more than 40 languages.

- a. have been translated b. were being translated c. translated d. have translated

59- Have you in a plane?

- a) never been b) yet been c) even been d) ever been

60- We have lived here more than 20 years.

- a) for b) ago c) when d) since

ثانياً الاسئلة الموضوعية التالية (كل سؤال بدرجتان)

1- My uncle has lived abroad five years ago .

- a) for b) ago c) when d) since

2-Nada doesn't know what flying is like as she

- a) flies b) never flew c) has never flown d) not flies

3- Many people up reading the books of **Al Aqad**.

- a) grew b) grow c) had grown d) have grown

4. Hein this company for 30 years. He retired last yeay.

- a) worked b) has worked c) had worked d) is working

5. She a book about why the writer became so successful.

- a) wrote b) has written c) had written d) writes

6- Since the computer was used in schools, remarkable progress in education

- a. has made b. has been made c. had made d. had been made

7- This was the first time we to a theatre.

- a. had been b. have been c. went d. was going

8- He will welcome us as soon as we.....

- a. arrived b. will arrive c. arriving d. have arrived

9. She has been to America. This means that she there.

- a. is still b. is no longer c. will be d. won't be

10-What have youdone that you would like to do?

- a. ever b. yet c. since d. never

11-How long have you studied English?

- a. ago b. yet c. since d. for

12- when have you lived in your home?

- a. ago b. about c. since d. for

13- My cousin has lived abroad his childhood.

- a. ago b. about c. since d. for

14-wrong to teach everyone in the same way?

- a. Do schools b. Were schools c. Had schools been d. Have schools been

15- Something is wrong with his car, so heit to the garage.

- a. has taken b. took c. was taken d. is being taken
- 16- We moved to this house two years ago today. So wehere for two years.
a. lived b. live c. had lived d. have lived
- 17- It is ages since wesome good news.
a. have read b. had heard c. heard d. was hearing
- 18- Many of today's great writers as teachers.
a. have also worked b. also work c. has also worked d. also worked
- 19- Many of his most famous storiesinto successful films.
a. have been made b. be made c. was made d. made
- 20- This is the first time weto a theatre.
a. had been b. have been c. went d. was going
- 21- We..... Ahmed for years now. She is our best friend.
a) knew b) 've been known c) have known d) have been knowing
- 22- Charles Dickens is a famous English writer. Hemany books for children.
a. write b. wrote c. has written d. is writing
- 23- I started reading the story on Saturday but I have been busy then.
a. ago b. yet c. since d. for
- 24- Shakespeare..... 37 plays.
a. has written b. wrote c. had written d. was written
25. He in Alex for 10 years. Now he lives in Zagazig.
a. has lived b. lived c. has been living d. lives
- 26 I started working here in 1998. This means.....
a. I started work here since 1998. b. I haven't worked here since 1998.
c. I have started working here since 1998. d. I worked here since 1998.
- 27- Ola has never flown before this time. This means
a. It is the first time for Ola to fly b. Ola has flown once before this time.
c. we do not know if Ola has flown before or not. d. Ola has flown before that time
- 28- I have never eaten such a delicious meal. I mean that
a. I am not enjoying the meal I am eating b. I am enjoying the meal I am eating
c. the meal I am eating is not delicious
d. the meal I am eating is not as delicious as meals I have eaten before
- 29- This is the most interesting book I have read .
a. never b. ever c. since d. for
- 30- Oh! I my passport. What should I do?
a) lost b) had lost c) have lost d) lose
- 31- Nothing like this has happened to me.
a. never b. ever c. lately d. just
- 32- Omar,you read that book I recommended?
a. has b. have c. did d. had
- 33- I haven't heard from my brother his travel.
a. never b. ever c. since d. for
- 34- We started to live here more than 20 years
a. ago b. just c. since d. for
- 35- I..... my own computer for three years now.
a. have had b. had c. had had d. was having
- 36- Ali at university for three years. He comes home every weekend.
a. is b. has been c. is being d. had been
- 37- You can't talk to Tarek because heout.
a. used to go b. had gone c. has just gone d. goes
- 38-he became famous, his books have been translated into many languages.
a. For b. In c. At d. Since
39. She is really a good friend and she to send me a letter each month.
a) never failed b) never fails c) is never failing d) had never failed
- 40- Generally speaking, I film reviews as I like to be open-minded when I go to the cinema.

- a) am not reading b) don't read c) haven't read d) haven't been reading
41. Imy books in the class. Could you go and fetch them for me?
a. had left b. have left c. was leaving d. am leaving
- 42- Nada is the kindest friend I have ever had. This means
a. I have never known kind friends. b. I have ever known kind friends.
c. Nada is kinder than my other friends. d. Nada is as kind as than my other friends.
43. Have you finished all the reports? You never let me down , Sama!
a. already b. recently c. so far d. yet
- 44- Ia cake. Would you like some?
a. have been making b. have made c. have been made d. will make
- 45- Since his mother.....ill , he will clean the flat for her.
a. was b. has been c. is d. had been
46. He last had his eyes tested ten months ago. This means.....
a. He had tested his eyes ten months ago.
b. He had not tested his eyes for ten months then
c. He hasn't had his eyes tested for ten months.
d. He didn't have any test on his eyes in ten months.
47. One Thousand and One Nights many times and on man continents.
a. has told b. has been told c. told d. was telling
- 48.I'm starving..... I've eaten nothing for two days.
a. before b. since c. so d. when
49. I've known tens of people since Ihere..
a. have been lived b. was lived c. have lived d. had lived
50. No one has seen Linda since the day of the party. This means
a. Linda has not been seen since the day of the party
b. Linda is nowhere to be seen at the party
c. The party is going on without Linda d. No one has seen Linda for ages
51. There has been a decrease in the nubor of applications since the report on environmental pollution.....in the newspaper.
a. has appeared b. was appeared c. appeared d. has been appeared
52. Do you know what time Nada the office ?
a. have left b. had left c. left d. was left
- 53 I have.....sent him an e-mail; I expect him to send me a cheque soon.
a. all ready b. recently c. ever d. yet
54. Has Shika scored a goal.....? – Amazing!
a. already b. recently c. so far d. yet
55. I haven't got money, so I'm not going on holiday. This means
a. Having no money made me go on holiday.
b. Not having money on my holiday got me down
c. If I have money, I'll go on holiday d. If I had money, I would go on holiday

Translation

3. Choose the correct translation:

1. يجب أن نتحلّى بالصبر والصمود في مواجهة مشاكلنا الاقتصادية الحالية

1.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.

2.We must characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problems.

3.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the hand of our current economic problems.

4.We must be characterized by patience and steadfastness in the face of our current economic problem.

2. يجب على شبابنا دفع عجلة التنمية من أجل مستقبل أفضل

1. Our youth should pushes the acceleration of development for a better future.

2.Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a better future.

3.Our youth should push the acceleration for development for a better future.

4.Our youth should push the acceleration of development for a bad future.

3.إن الشعب المصرى بأسره يرفض الارهاب والعنف وقتل الابرياء.

1.The Egyptian people as a whole reject terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

2.The Egyptian people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

3. The Egyptian people as a whole rejects tourism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

4.The Egypt people as a whole rejects terrorism, violence and the killing of innocent people.

Choose the right answer

1-Our deserts are one of the chief sources of wealth. If we give them due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems by increasing the cultivated land and constructing new industrial projects. New cities could grow up in these areas and lead to our economic development.

١. تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغاً يمكننا نقص دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى وتشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو الاقتصادي

٢. تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغاً يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و عدم تشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو الاقتصادي

٣- تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغاً يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و تشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة لا يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو الاقتصادي

٤- تعد صحارينا واحدة من المصادر الرئيسية للثروة ولو أعطيناهم أهتماما بالغاً يمكننا زيادة دخلنا القومى وحل العديد من المشاكل عن طريق زرع الاراضى و تشبيد المشاريع الاقتصادية. فالمدن الجديدة يمكن أن تنمو فى تلك المناطق وستؤدى الى النمو الاقتصادي

2.Thanks to modern inventions, life has become easy. One can go from one place to another in a car, by train or by plane. Modern means of transport have made it possible to enjoy travel.

١. لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

٢. لقد أصبحت الحياة أفضل بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء لا يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل الحديثة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

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٤. لقد أصبحت الحياة صعبة بفضل الاختراعات الحديثة لان المرء يمكنه الان أن ينتقل من مكان لآخر بالسيارة أو بالقطار أو بالطائرة فوسائل النقل القديمة جعلت من الممكن الاستمتاع بالسفر

3- A telephone is a mixed-blessing. Sometimes you get the wrong number and so you get angry. Some impolite people may disturb you while you are eating or even sleeping. Long ago people used pigeons to send messages. They were lucky.

١. إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطيء وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك أو نومك. فلقد أعتاد الناس فى سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

٢. إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الصحيح وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك و ونومك. فلقد أعتاد الناس فى سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

٣. إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطيء وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك بعض المحترمين أثناء طعامك و ونومك. فلقد أعتاد الناس فى سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الحمام لارسال الرسائل.. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين

٤. إن التليفون نعمة ونقمة فأحيانا تحصل على الرقم الخاطيء وتغضب أو ربما يزعجك بعض الوقحين أثناء طعامك ونومك. فلقد أعتاد الناس فى سالف الزمان أن يستخدموا الانترنت لارسال الرسائل. لقد كانوا فعل محظوظين